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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG FING WA, Manager.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

FRENCH ADVANCE NEAR
BIXCHOOPE.

LONDON, August 9.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
The French advanced to the north-
west of Bixchoope.
Our fire drove off an enemy party
to the north of Roex.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE
GERMAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 9.
The Times' Odessa Correspondent
states that anti-aircraft measures are
being taken there.
The belief is growing that the
Odessa, Bessarabian and Podolian
harvests are the main objective of the
German advance.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEM IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.
Deputations from the Ukraine As-
sembly waited on M. Nekrasov and
urged the incorporation with Ukraine
of the governments of Poltava, Podolia,
Volynia, Chernigov, Kharkoff, Ekater-
inoslav, Kherson, Taurida and Bessarabia.
M. Nekrasov objected to the
incorporation of Bessarabia where there
was a "Little Russian" population of only
19 per cent but the Deputies insisted
on the ground that Bessarabia was sur-
rounded by the other Ukraine Govern-
ments. A plebiscite will be taken.

A RUSSIAN WAR CABINET.

LONDON, August 9.
Reuter states that M. Kurensky
intends to form a War Cabinet
which will include M. Terestchenko,
M. Nekrasov, M. Avsientieff and
M. Savinkoff.
The Cabinet will meet daily and
the Generalissimo will attend when
available.

AN UNFOUNDED ALLEGATION AGAINST A MINISTER.

PETROGRAD, August 9.
The Minister of Justice has in-
vestigated the charges against M.
Tcheroff, that he contributed to a
Russian journal in Switzerland
financed by Germany, and finds they
are baseless.
M. Tcheroff will resume his
former post in the Cabinet.

SENATOR ROOT'S MISSION TO RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, August 9.
Senator Root's mission to Russia
has returned to Washington.
The members declare that the out-
look in Russia is encouraging, and
the chief duty of the United States
was to convince the Russians that
America was in the war to a finish.

ESSEN MINERS DEMAND PEACE BY AGREEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 9.
A mass meeting of 8,000 miners was
held at Essen to discuss food and
wages questions.
The meeting developed into a de-
monstration in favour of peace by
agreement. A resolution was passed
demanding the Reichstag vigorously to
push its resolution to this effect.

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

FRENCH SHIPPING REPORT.

PARIS, Aug. 9.
The weekly shipping report states:—
Arrivals 948
Departures 948
Vessels sunk (over 1,000 tons) 4
Vessels sunk (under 1,000 tons) 2
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked 6

THE BRITISH FLEET.

A FORCE WHICH STUNS THE
IMAGINATION.

PARIS, August 9.
A Correspondent of Le Journal,
who has been visiting the British Fleet,
says that the spectacle is so vast that
the eye cannot take in the whole
panorama at one glance. Important
new units have been massed ready
to spring on the enemy should the
latter issue from his lair. The
Fleet constitutes a weapon, the force of
which stuns the imagination. The soul
of the British Navy harbours but one
aspiration—one determination—to meet
the Germans once again, face to face, in
a decisive battle from which the victor
only will return. The Fleet will not
hesitate to run great risks to account
for the enemy when the fight comes.
The officers generally are of the opinion
that the Germans, when beaten on land
will not allow the war to finish without
staking their all and accepting a great
naval battle.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

THE ATTITUDE OF BRITISH
LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.
The Miners' Federation Executive,
last evening, decided to postpone
its decision relative to the Stockholm
Conference until the Labour Party
Executive's report is announced at to-
morrow's conference. The Miners will
then move an adjournment of the
Conference in order to give the
Delegates an opportunity to consult
their Associations.

It is expected that a Seamen's Con-
ference will be held in London on
August 17, at which it is anticipated a
resolution will be passed to prevent the
Socialist Delegates going to Stockholm.
The Conference will include repre-
sentatives from Holland, Scandinavia,
the British Colonies and the United
States.

AN ALLIED CONFERENCE.

The Conference of the Allies, at
Downing Street, has closed.
It is understood that the question of
the Stockholm Conference was discussed.

THE GREEK CHAMBER.

A STORMY SITTING.

ATHENS, Aug. 9.
The Chamber has had a stormy sitting.
An opposition member, denouncing
the Press restrictions, was shouted down.
M. Venizelos pleaded for the freedom
of opposition criticism but he emphasised
that the Government was determined to
crush any attempt at reaction.
Parliament has passed Martial Law.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 9.
It is officially stated that attempts
to settle the railway strike have failed.
The Government will maintain the
services.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

OTTAWA, August 9.
The Senate has rejected, by 34 votes
to 29, the amendment to the Con-
scription Bill exempting divinity students.
LATER.
The Senate has passed the Con-
scription Bill.

EXPLOSION AT AN AUSTRIAN MUNITION WORKS.

ZURICH, Aug. 9.
There has been an explosion in a
munition works, near Cracow. Forty
eight workmen were killed and
many injured.
Hundreds of doors and windows in
Cracow were blown out.

(Continued on Page 5.)

The Chinese Mail

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have this day been appointed
GENERAL AGENTS of the above
Company for Fire Insurance for Hong-
kong and China.By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2-47THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Company, will
be held at the Company's Office, 57,
Queen's Road, Hongkong, on
WEDNESDAY, August 15th, 1917, at
11.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting
the Report of the General Managers,
and Statement of Accounts to May 31st,
1917.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
August 10th to 15th, 1917, both days
inclusive.GORDON & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2-113

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND
JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.THESE EXAMINATIONS will com-
mence on MONDAY, December
10th, 1917.Arrangements will be made to hold
the Examinations at any town where a
sufficient number of Candidates offer
themselves. Candidates who wish to
be examined at any other place than
Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to
the Registrar on or before September
2nd, 1917.Forms of entry and all particulars can
be obtained on application to the
Registrar, The University, Hongkong.
The entry form, duly filled in, must
reach the Registrar, together with the
fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency)
on or before October 2nd, 1917.Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on
the results of the Matriculation Exam-
ination, provided that Candidates of
sufficient merit offer themselves.Candidates who secure cash prizes
must enter the University on January
2nd, 1918, and must reside in one of
the hostels directly managed by the
University.The Examinations will be conducted
according to the "Regulations for the
Senior and Junior Local Examinations
and for the Matriculation Examination,
1917."

Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2-222

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Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2-1215

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INDIA'S "HOARDED
WEALTH."AGGREGATE PROBABLY NOT
ABOVE £100,000,000.An article by Mr. A. C. Chatterjee,
I.C.S., appears in a recent issue of "The
Indian," and from it we take the
following:—The belief that there are in India
almost innumerable hoards of coined
and uncoined silver is based on the steady
flow of the precious metals into the
country during the last two thousand
years. References to this fact are to be
traced as far back as the time of Ptolemy.
However, the economic history of India
is yet unstudied and unwritten. There
has so far been little attempt to piece
together the isolated facts that are avail-
able relating to the external trade
of the different States that con-
stituted India in the early and medieval
ages. Attention has been directed
mainly to the seaborne trade of India
with the West, whence the precious
metals came; but comparatively little
is known to the general reader, or even
to the student, with regard to the
immense trade that was always carried
on between India and the countries on
its land frontier; or between India and
the Eastern Archipelago, Burmah, Malay,
Siam, China, and Japan by sea. There
was a keen demand in Western countries
for forest and agricultural products of
tropical India, and also for its industrial
commodities, like muslin and other
cotton goods. No corresponding
demand existed in India for the produce
of the West.INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.
On the other hand, the silks of China
and Japan, the valuable spices of the
Archipelago, the mineral products, the
horses, and cattle, the wool and the
pashm of High Asia had an extensive
market among the princes and the people
of India. So far as can be judged, India
had little to export in the shape of her
own products to these countries. The
international obligations thus arising
could not have been mutually adjusted
without the active export of gold and
silver because there was no direct com-
merce between Europe and Egypt and
the Far East. It is therefore probable
that a considerable portion of the metals
that India received from the West in
exchange for her goods was re-exported,
partly by sea to the countries and islands
of the Far East and partly by land to
the regions beyond the Himalayas and
the Hindu Kush mountains.A survival of this state of things is to
be traced even at the present day, when
the landborne trade of India is almost
negligent compared with her maritime
trade, and when the character of her
trade intercourse with Eastern Asia
has also completely changed. As pointed
out by Mr. J. M. Keynes in his work on
Indian Currency and Finance, "The
recorded statistics of trade overland
show a large balance against India,
which is probably met by an unrecorded
export of gold, silver bullion and rupees."
This process has been going on for
centuries.WASTAGE OF PRECIOUS METALS.
Apart from this factor of normal trade
payments, it has also to be remembered
that there has always been a considerable
wastage of the precious metals in
India. Gold and silver have been much
more extensively used in the industrial
arts in that country than perhaps any-
where else in the world. Leaving entire-
ly out of question the manufacture of
jewellery, those acquainted with the
numerous art industries of cities likeBenares, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Luck-
now will have some idea of the quantity
of gold and silver consumed in these in-
dustries in their halcyon days. Gold and
silver have now largely replaced the pre-
cious metals in the art industries.
Jewellery and personal ornaments also
there are fashions in the popular
taste, and all Indians know that the
village goldsmiths and silversmiths are
busily occupied in melting down old
jewellery and re-making them in new
forms. There is always a loss in these
transformations.It is impossible to estimate the aggre-
gate value of the gold and silver jewellery
belonging to Indian women, but casual
visitors are liable to fall into the error
of a very serious over-estimate. The
village women in all parts of India wear
heavy loads of ornaments on their arms
and ankles, but only an insignificant
proportion of such ornaments is of silver.
The art of giving a silver coating to
inferior metals has been carried to a
high finish in India, and the bright sun-
add to the deception of the observer.

HOARDS NOT NUMEROUS.

It is exceedingly doubtful whether the
actual number of hoards of coin and
bullion in India is really large when
allowance is made for the immense
population and extent of the country.
The political insecurity that prevailed
in many large tracts of India until about
a hundred years ago must have
strengthened the instinct of hoarding,
but it is equally certain that the secret
of many hoards, both large and small, is
now entirely unknown, and it is only
accident that occasionally brings some
of them to light. Under present
conditions land-hunger is so strong
among the peasants and all other
classes in India that it must have
already absorbed most of the substantial
hoards that may have existed at the
beginning of British rule. Famine and
scarcity have always been familiar
incidents in the economic life of India.
It would be naturally expected that the
pressure of a famine would release a
large number of hoards. Neither
detailed observation in the districts nor
the returns of the currency department
indicate that any such result has fol-
lowed a famine during the last fifty
years. The existence of the co-opera-
tive credit societies also discredits the
theory of the countless hoards of India.

AN AGGREGATE OF £100,000,000!

Life in India is so open, and the in-
terest taken by Indians in the affairs of
their neighbours is so notoriously keen,
that it is almost impossible for anyone
to possess anything like a big hoard
without giving rise to rumours and
suspicions. It is not therefore difficult,
on evidence of this type, to make a
shrewd guess of the probable number of
hoards in a local area. In the Gangetic
provinces, with which mostly I am
familiar, a few large hoards are possessed
by individuals here and there, and someYOUR HEALTH AND
APPEARANCEboth suffer if you are a victim to
constipation. The remedy is

PINKETTES

the little gentle-as-nature laxative
which dispels constipation, liveriness,
bilious headaches, clear the complexion
and purify the blood. Of all chemists,
or post free 60 cents the "Vial" from
Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Sochen
Road, Shanghai.of the native States are credited, as
possessing substantial cash balances in
their treasuries; but it is doubtful if the
aggregate of such larger hoards will
amount for the whole of India to more
than a hundred millions sterling.Consequently, there is little reason to
anticipate that a rupee or two-rupee
currency note will release a large num-
ber of hoarded rupees. The illiterate
peasant is not likely to prefer for his
tiny hoard pieces of paper which he
cannot read, and which are exceedingly
liable to loss by fire and insects. The
peasants' hoards will come to light only
with the fullest development of co-
operative credit. The owners of the
bigger hoards will also see no advantage
in substituting small-value notes for
rupees. These larger hoards are being
steadily converted into capital with the
widening avenues of their profitable
employment in the development of the
country. Indrawing out into the light
of day both the smaller and the larger
hoard an abiding belief in the continuity
of a reign of law and order is also essen-
tial.THE INDUSTRIAL LESSONS OF
THE WARTo-day we are living on the threshold
of new heavens and a new earth, and the
Utopian dreams of the past are now
possibilities, if not probabilities. Across
the graves of our dead sons and brothers
we see matters in a new light, and realise
that their blood has been largely wasted
if it only serves to crush Prussian hate
while leaving class hatred as active as
ever at home. In the trenches it
has no existence. There is a mutual
respect and goodwill between officers
and men, with constant emulation
in brave deeds and acts of kindness. In
the ghastly realities of war petty ad-
vantages and mean suspicions are seen
in their true value, and are freely cast
away as encumbrances in the great
struggle towards victory. It would be
grand if we could all undergo this ex-
perience and realise that brotherhood of
man which never shines so brightly as
on the battlefield. That is impossible,
but there is a feeling abroad that some
approximation to it could and should be
attained, and that in the first instance
it should find expression in better rela-
tions on both sides between master and
man.—Engineering.COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION"Only a Cough" but you stop
it while it is ONLY a cough.WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
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Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	571	120	15	7	1
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Commencement of Dock	400	120	15	7	1
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Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. S. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERITON" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
the 11th August, 1917, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

SUNDY HOUSEHOLD LINEN,
Comprising—

Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Turkish
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,
Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, White Shirtings,
Etc., Etc.

Also
A CONSIGNMENT OF
BRASS AND KINKOSAN WARE.

Comprising—
Ash Trays, Jardinieres, Flower Holders,
Incense Burners, Vases, Finger Bowls,
Ornaments, Etc., Etc.

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 30, 1917. 1905

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 14th August, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
PICTURES, Etc., Etc.

As follows:—
Two Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs
and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture,
comprising Double and Single
Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bed-
steads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension
Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea
and Occasional Tables, etc.,
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Etc.,
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated
Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Black-
wood Furniture, including Large
Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc.,
etc. Tennis Poles and Netting.
A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets,
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,
Bed Quilts, etc.

Also
One BAROGRAPH in perfect Work-
ing Order.
PIANO by The Robinson Piano Co.
Collard & Collard,
Shiedmayer & Soehne,
Stuttgart.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2019

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of
Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and
HOUGH have received instructions to
sell by Public Auction.

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m.
at their Sales Room, Ice House Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria
Hongkong viz—
ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of
ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and
known and registered in the Land Office
as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT
NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF
MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the
messuages erections and buildings
thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road
Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999
years created by a Crown Lease dated
the 8th day of April 1886.

Area in respect of Section "A" of
Marine Lot No. 101=8445 sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent
\$34.45.
Area in respect of Section "B" of
Marine Lot No. 101=675 sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$8.75.
For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Principals Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidator of
THE DEUTSCHE BANKING BANK,
— or —
Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

WHAT TO DO WHEN NERVES GO WRONG

A Physician's Advice

MEN and women who suffer from
weak nerves, who tire easily, can't
sleep, have brain fag, low vitality,
general weariness, loss of strength, dulled
ambition, lack of will power, or any of
those symptoms that so surely arise from
poor, unsteady, unstrung nerves, or
nerve force run low, should try taking a
little Sargol with their meals for a few
days and note results. This preparation
is the greatest ginger-up stimulant and
nerve vitality ever known for putting
the good old "pep," ambition, courage
and real vital energy into a tired, run-
down and shattered nervous system.
Here is a test worth trying. The next
time you feel tired, blue, or when your
nerves are fairly crying out, take two
Sargol tablets. Then wait for just ten
minutes and note results. Sargol seems
to go straight to the nerve cells and
starts work the minute it reaches them.
It brings a ten minute change from that
awful dull, weak, lazy, don't-give-a-hang
feeling to brightness, strength, clear
headedness and courage. It calms and
strengthens the nerves of people who
get the "jumps" and fidgets, and gives
them poise, power and tremendous
reserve energy. Sargol is absolutely
harmless, contains no habit-forming
drugs, and is always safe, easy, pleasant
and efficient. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd.,
The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy,
Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dis-
pensary, and many other leading
chemists in Hongkong and vicinity sell
it in 40 tablets to a package.

AUCTIONS.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions from The Hon. the
Captain Superintendent of Police, to sell
by Public Auction.

MONDAY,

the 13th August, 1917, at 11 a.m.,
at the Central Police Station,
CONDEMNED AND
CONFISCATED GOODS,
And
SUNDY GOLD AND
SILVER JEWELLERY.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2020

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
ONE 16 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN
BY "BLAND".
In Good Condition.
Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 31, 1917. 1979

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEB BEEF

CORNEB PORK

PUT UP IN KES AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMER USE.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the SEBATTIK & SIBORU
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPOPON
COAL (traded into) Bankers at SEBATTIK
OR SANDAKAN (British North
Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL, compared favourably
with the better grades of Japan
COAL and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.

Shippers calling at SEBATTIK or
SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPO-
PON COAL (either cargo or Bankers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed along
side the Company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 37 to 28 feet at low-
water Spring Tides.

Charts of Siboru-Bay (Sebatik Har-
bour), Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents for the Sebatik Coal
Company, Limited.

1047

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

THE THERAPION
THERAPION

\$600,000,000 FOR AEROPLANES.

AMERICA'S CONFIDENCE IN THE
AIRSHIP.

30,000 TO BE CONSTRUCTED THIS
YEAR.

President Wilson on June 2nd gave his
unqualified indorsement to the War
Department programme for building the
greatest fleet of aeroplanes and hydro-
aeroplanes the world has ever seen.

Mr. Wilson sent a letter to Newton D.
Baker, Secretary of War, instructing him
to present the programme in the
strongest possible way to the proper com-
mittees of the Congress. This pro-
gramme, which calls for the expenditure
of \$600,000,000 for aircraft, it is agreed
would give the United States a world
supremacy of air and is regarded as
essential in the overthrow of Prussianism.
Here is Mr. Wilson's letter:—

The White House, Washington,
D.C.
My Dear Mr. Secretary:—

I have your letter of yesterday
about the production of aircraft and the
training of men to operate them, and
want to say that I am entirely willing
to back up such a programme as you
suggest. I hope that you will present
it in the strongest possible way to the
proper committees of the Congress.

Cordially and Sincerely yours,
Woodrow Wilson.

The Hon. Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War.

Mr. Baker's letter to the President,
while not made public, sets forth the
desire of the War Department for the
construction of aeroplanes, and hydro-
aeroplanes immediately, and the training
of a corps of fliers to be sent abroad. The
scheme, it is understood, provides for the
building of thirty thousand machines
during the coming year, all of a standard
type, suitable for battle purposes.

Mr. Baker's understanding of the
importance of building a great fleet of
aircraft, is summed up in the following
paragraph of a statement he issued:
"A few thousand trained aviators
with the machines for their use may
spell the difference between victory and
defeat. The supremacy of the air in
modern warfare is essential to a success-
ful army. America must make sure
that the Allies and not Germany secure
the permanent domination of the air,
and that within the year."

Congress very soon will take up the
consideration of the programme which has
been prepared and it is believed that there
will be little difficulty in impressing upon
the members the importance of building
a great air fleet immediately. The senti-
ment of individual members seems to be
that if the war is to be won soon it must
be through the air.

Since the Council of National Defence
announced several days ago that all avail-
able factories, including automobile, types-
writer and similar concerns, would be
asked to make parts for aeroplanes and
hydro-aeroplanes, many letters have been
received from the heads of those organiza-
tions expressing willingness to engage in
the work. The managers are writing that
they will turn their plants over for the
manufacture of necessary parts of engines
and of framework for the machines.
Within four months after authority is
revoked to go ahead with the programme,
the War Department expects to be turn-
ing out machines suitable for battle work.
In the meantime the aeroplane companies
already established will be making air-
craft for training purposes.

A call will be issued for volunteers as
aviators and several training camps will
be established in various sections of the
country for the work. New York
Herald.

AIRCRAFT TO COMBAT SUBMARINES.

REAR-ADMIRAL BRADLEY A. FLAKE, U.S.N.,
retired, has addressed the following further
letter to Alan R. Hawley, president of
the Aero Club:—

"My Dear Mr. HAWLEY:—Referring
to my letter to you of April 16, 1917, in
which I suggested sending to Europe a
large unit of aeroplanes with trained
aviators and appropriate armament, re-
ferring also to the favourable indorse-
ment of this letter by the Board of
Governors on April 16 and referring also
to the present proposition of the Aircraft
Production Board of the Council of
National Defence, which proposes simi-
lar action on a very large scale, I beg
leave to submit to your attention the
following facts:—

1. By far the most immediate and
alarming danger in the present situation
is the menace to the food supply of Eng-
land and France that is caused by the
German submarine.
2. The most effective foe to the sub-
marine is the aircraft. For flying over

the long distances that aeroplanes must
traverse considerable size and power are
required.

3. The British torpedoplanes which
sank four Turkish ships in the Sea of
Marmora in August, 1915, were of con-
siderable size and power. The German
torpedoplanes which sank the British
steamer Gena off the coast of England
May 1, 1917, were also of considerable
size and power.

4. That success of this attack will
without doubt encourage the Germans
to develop the torpedoplane.

5. The German Naval General Staff
realize the value of concentration of
power and mobility in as large units as
possible.

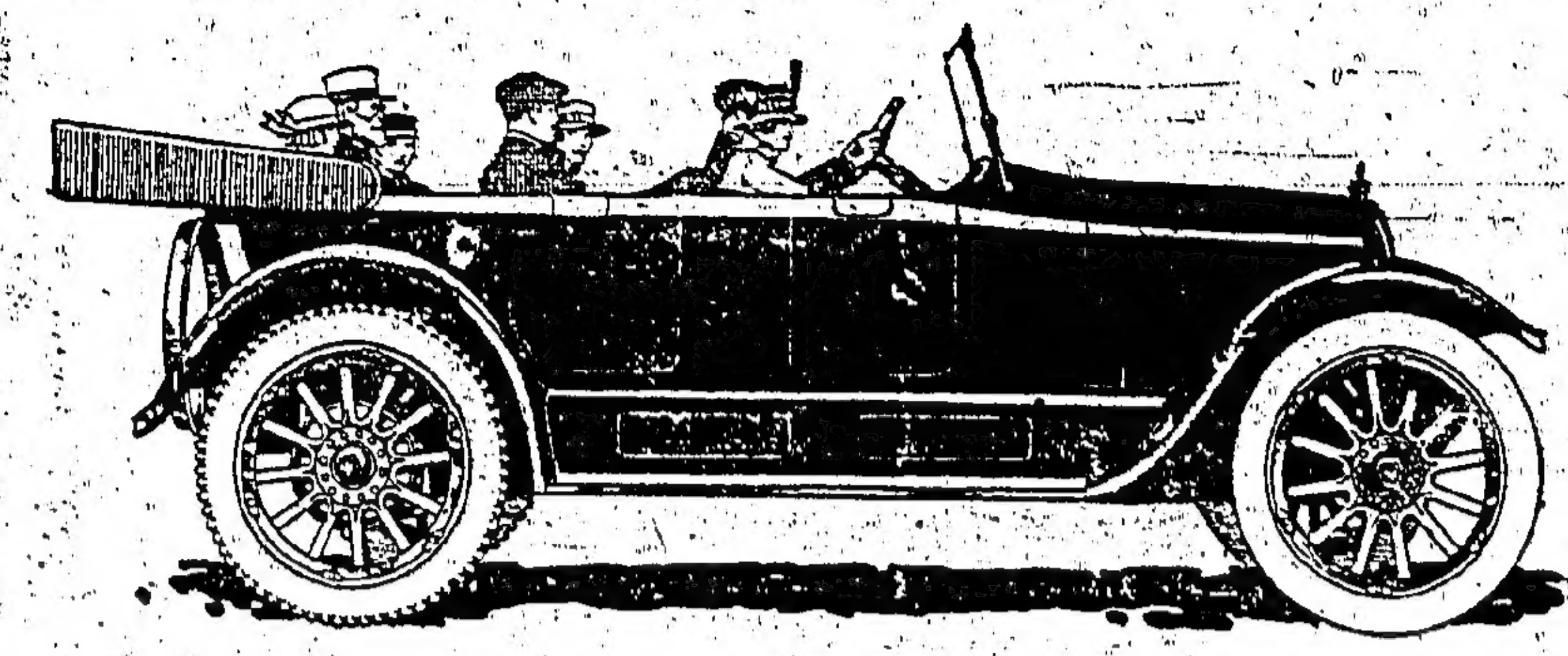
6. The torpedoplane embodies a
greater concentration of power and mo-
bility than does any other mechanism.
For its cost the torpedoplane is the most
powerful and mobile weapon which exists
at the present day.

7. An attack by a large number of
German torpedoplanes, armed with guns
to defend themselves from fighting aer-
oplanes, would be a powerful menace to
the British fleet.

8. An attack by allied torpedoplanes
armed with guns to defend themselves
from fighting aeroplanes, would be a
powerful menace to the German fleet, and
if made in sufficient numbers would give
the Allies such unrestricted command of
the North Sea, even of the shallow parts
near the German coast, that German sub-
marines would be prevented from coming
out from German ports, the submarine
menace would be abolished and all
chance of German success wiped out.

I beg leave also to say that an in-
spection of the map of Europe shows that
in air raids over the land the strategical
advantage lies with Germany, because
her most important towns, like Berlin,
are further inland than the most impor-
tant towns of the Allies, like London; so
that aeroplanes of the Allies in order to
reach Berlin, would have to fly over
greater distances while exposed to the
fire of other aeroplanes than do aeroplanes
of the Germans in going to London. For

Willys
KNIGHT
Motor Car



The Practical and Economical Willys-Knight

You will concede the luxuriousness and
beauty of this motor car without argument.

Its practical advantages finally determine
its purchase.

The engine has no equal—no near ap-
proach in any similar car selling for so mod-
erate a price.

It is a Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine
—the only engine known that does its best
work in its old age—the only engine that
actually improves with use.

Carbon pulls down an ordinary engine—
it builds up the Willys-Knight.

Instead of a destructive element carbon
is the reconstructing life which makes the

Willys-Knight engine more efficient after
thousands of miles of use than when new.

Almost without exception, the leading
European manufacturers of motor cars have
selected the Knight type engine.

And the Willys-Overland Company, be-
cause of its enormous manufacturing facilities,
is able to put the Willys-Knight motor car
on the market at a price far below that of
any other Knight "motored" car.

Yet the engine is the Knight type, used
in all the leading European cars. It is sturdy,
quiet, smooth-running, efficient.

Let us demonstrate the advantages of the
Willys-Knight. Call on us today.

Four Cylinder, seven passenger Touring car
Four Cylinder, four passenger, Coupe
Four Cylinder, seven passenger Touring Sedan
Four Cylinder, seven passenger Limousine
Eight Cylinder, seven passenger Touring car

C. LAURITSEN, DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars
and Light Trucks

WANTED.

RICKSHAW, second hand. Reply,
quoting price, to
Box No. 599,
C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2021

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORK-
MAN. FOREMAN. Applications with
copy of References in own writing,
stating age, experience and salary
required. No other applications con-
sidered.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2014

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as
TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER
required by shipping firm. State
previous experience and salary required.
Apply—
Box 420,
C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief.
No matter what your respiratory
trouble may be, whether it be
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
BRONCHITIS, OR
ORDINARY COUGH,
—you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power, to be relied
upon in all cases.
HIMROD'S
CURE FOR ASTHMA

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL"
CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK
PRICES 25 cts. (cash) per copy.



WATSON'S E THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY. NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

To-day's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE
No. 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.

An examination on "First Aid" will be held by Dr. MACLEAN GIBSON at the Helena May Institute on THURSDAY, 16th instant at 10 a.m. W. WILKINSON, Acting Adjutant & Honorary Secretary, Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2023

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

An interim dividend of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.-) per share for account 1917, will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for dividend warrants at the Company's Office, 25 George Street, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers
Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2026

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.
NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE. DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 21st instant. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant, BOTH DAYS inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers
Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2024

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Linen, Brass-ware, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

Monday, August 13.—11 a.m.—Auction of Contaminated and Confiscated Goods and Gold and Silver Jewellery at the Central Police Station.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Dividend due.
2 p.m.—Auction of No. 7 Queen's Road Central at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Tuesday, August 14.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Curtains, Pictures, Pianos, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Wednesday, August 15.—H.K. Tramway Co. Dividend due. 11.30 a.m.—H.K. Steel Foundry Co's. Meeting.

Thursday, August 16.—12.15 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co's. Extraordinary Meeting.

Monday, August 27.—Noon.—Auction of Kowloon Island Lot No. 200 at Mr. Geo. P. Laumert's Sales Rooms.

THE CHINA MAIL TYPHOON MAP and GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND
TAPED FOR HANGING.

Price 50 Cents.

From the CHINA MAIL Office.

It will surely have the effect of prolonging the war if Germany continues to resist the demands of the nations arrayed against her—demands which, sooner or later, however, she will be compelled to concede.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Hongkong Rope Co., Ltd., announces an interim dividend of \$1 per share.

The Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., announces an interim dividend of \$2 per share.

Exchange reached 2/8 1/2 demand this morning, a rise of a farthing over yesterday's closing rate.

A list published in the Bangkok papers show that 191 Germans and Austrians have been interned in Siam.

Mr. C. W. Thirlow of the Military Hospital in Bowen Road has reported to the Police that his son, 14 years old, has been missing since the 31st inst.

Whilst a coal coolie was climbing aboard a Japanese steamer in the harbour he fell overboard and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

The assistant manager of the Sincere Company has reported to the Police that a shop coolie, who had collected \$432 from other shops dealing with the firm, has absconded.

Mr. G. H. Andron, the accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Bangkok, has taken over pro tem the management of the Siam Commercial Bank, on the interment of Mr. Willock, an enemy subject.

In our list of handicaps for the H.K.C.C. Summer Tennis Tournament, published in last night's issue, the handicaps for Cary and de Rome and Green and Cobb should have been *minus* ten, and not as given in the list.

One pair of binoculars from Mr. R. Aitken, Takook Sugar Refinery, is now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. Glasses to be included in the parcel now awaiting despatch should reach the Hon. Secretary (the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax) not later than to-day, 10th inst.

"OUR DAY."

Lord Lansdowne has again issued an appeal throughout the Empire for the celebration of the 18th October, "Our Day." The Red Cross work is now costing \$8,000 a day, and tends to increase rather than diminish. The necessity therefore for all sympathisers to make a ready response to this appeal is more than ever required. In Hongkong it is intended to follow the precedent which was so successful a year ago. There will be a Rose Day, and the arrangements for a Fair in the afternoon are now in progress.

THE ENEMY SHIPS IN SIAM.

The ships taken over by the Siamese authorities consist of the following:

Steamships	Net. Ton. Reg.
Chienan	1,257
Kohsiang	1,257
Saracen	598
Chienmai	1,080
Fatui	1,086
Deli	725
Petehaburi	1,373
Truentsen	2,532
Landat Schiff	1,012
Steam Lighters	
Tachien	243
Menam	271
Petrieu	289
Chantaboon	299
Changpakong	299
Tugs	
Cyclops	42
Undine	13
Steel Barges	Piculs
Leasum	5,000
Vegesak	5,000
Bremerhaven	8,400
Lehe	8,400
Burg	5,000
Oestemunde	8,400

And two large coal hulks at Kohsiang.

All were taken safely in charge within half an hour or so and the Siamese naval ensign was flying from their main-masts and jack-staffs.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

[Chinese Mail Service.]

WAR COUNCILS ESTABLISHED.

PEKING, Aug. 9. War Councils have been established in all Government departments in anticipation of a declaration of war, within ten days.

CABINET CHANGES.

PEKING, June 9. It is expected that there will be further changes in the Cabinet. Tao Yu Lin will take up the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Wang Ta Shit will be Minister of Communications and Liang Chi Chao may be appointed Chief of the War Bureau. The Ministry of Finance will temporarily be in charge of Haining Hsi Ling, but Tuan Chi Jui is in favour of either Liang Shi Yi or Chow Tsz Chi being appointed to this office.

DEADLOCK IN LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

PEKING, Aug. 9. The loan negotiations have reached a deadlock. In the meantime, Liang Chi Chao is trying to get money from all quarters. The Salt surplus is insufficient to cover the running expenses.

BANK OF CHINA NOTES.

PEKING, Aug. 9. Bank of China notes are quoted at thirty per cent. discount, and they have a tendency to drop further.

DISCUSSIONS BY THE CABINET.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9. A Cabinet meeting on the 7th inst. discussed the following matters—A compromise with Luk Wing Ting and Chan Pin Kwan, who insist that Li Yuan Hung should resume office; the re-convening of Parliament; to use force to settle the trouble in Szechuen; to assume a state of war towards Austria; and whether China shall send troops to Europe to assist in the fighting, as America is doing.

After war is declared, Liang Kai Chiu will apply for a pardon on behalf of Chan Kum Tao. The Minister of Finance was recently sentenced to a term of six imprisonment on a charge of receiving bribes.

THE HANYANG ARSENAL.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9. The Government has decided to enlarge the Hanyang arsenal for the purpose of manufacturing munitions.

THE PROVISIONAL SENATE.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9. A Provisional Senate will be convened under the following regulations—Each province will send three representatives and each special administrative district two representatives. The necessary qualifications of the representatives will be decided by the Minister of the Interior. The sessions will not exceed one year.

The confirmation of the Cabinet's declaration of war, the Budget, modification of Parliamentary Law and the organisation of a Parliament will be among the chief matters to come before the Senate.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9. It has been definitely decided that the declaration of war will be promulgated on August 13.

THE BIG LOAN.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9. The terms of the big loan are as follows—The amount shall be \$100,000,000 and shall be used for reorganisation purposes and for the redemption of the former foreign loans; only the Salt surplus shall be the security and payment shall be made at the rate of 95% in four instalments, each of 25,000,000, repayment to begin from the fifth year.

NICKNAMES OF BRITISH GENERALS.

An American correspondent at the front writes:—Popularity is the forerunner of a nickname in the British Army. Soldiers still think of Lord Roberts as "Bobs" and of Kitchener always as "K" or "K of K." Sir Douglas Haig to the British private is never anything but "D. H." Sir William Robertson, the Chief of Staff, is always "Wally." General Sir Robert Whigham's army nickname is "Wigwag." General Sir Hubert Gough is "Goffy" and General Allenby is "The Bull." No one ever thinks of General Rawlinson except as "Billy." General Maude rejoices in the title "The Snail."

THE MAGISTRACY.

FIGHTING IN DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

Two Chinese coolies were brought before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning on the charge of fighting in Des Vaux Road Central, opposite the Wing On Company's premises. His Worship fined each defendant \$5, and bound them both over on a personal bond of \$50 each to keep the peace for six months.

THEFT OF MILK BOTTLES.

A Chinese was this morning sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. Dyer Ball on the charge of stealing three of the Dairy Farm Company's milk bottles from the side channel in Oakland's Terrace.

TAPPING A WATER MAIN.

Mr. Dyer Ball this morning fined a Chinese fish dealer \$50 on the charge of tapping a water main in the Central Market.

DUMPING RUBBISH IN BOWEN ROAD.

Inspector Fisher of the Sanitary Department charged a Chinese with dumping rubbish in Bowen Road. After hearing the case Mr. Wood imposed a fine of \$3.

CONTRABAND OPIUM.

In Mr. Wool's Court this morning a Chinese was charged with possession of seven tael of prepared opium other than Government opium. It was stated that the defendant was arrested by a Chinese revenue officer whilst boarding a Kongmoon steamer with the opium in his possession. In answer to the charge the defendant said a man had paid him twenty cents to carry the contraband to the Lee Kee Wharf. His Worship imposed a fine of \$250, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

GARNERING IN THE GERMANS AT BANGKOK.

A FEW INTERLUDES.

The Bangkok Daily Mail says—The work of garnering in the enemy aliens has not been without its humorous side, although it will hardly strike any of them in that light, especially since, to judge by the German comic papers, anything is to be considered funny must be either indecent or hopelessly vulgar. The cities of the gendarmerie and military on Sunday morning were of too serious a nature to permit of any levity, but we can imagine those possessed of humour will indulge in a good many hearty chuckles as they recall many of the little events that took place.

As a general thing, we understand, the enemy aliens accepted their fate with resignation, some indeed seem to have put on an air of relief. As one police officer puts it, "the only thing that bothered me was the crying women and children."

Among the more amusing of the little contretemps may be included the following—A well-known German resident, who is a polyglot linguist and of literary tastes, was discovered in a somewhat alcoholic condition near Sam Yek by a very highly-placed police officer, who proceeded to arrest him, whereupon the victim of circumstance, with a "My dear Chao Kian, my dear old friend, I'm glad to have met you. Of course I'll come," flung his arms around the embarrassed officer's neck and kissed him twice.

One German, from Pitsanulok was quietly walking along the street when he was pointed out to the police. He was arrested, lamenting the fact that as he had only come to Bangkok on the briefest of trips he had brought no luggage, not even a change of clothing or a razor.

An employee of the Customs stationed at Koh-i-Chang arrived thence on Sunday morning and proceeded with his luggage to the residence of some relative. He arrived there just in time to find two of them being brought out under police escort and to get gathered in himself.

The belonging of one of the vessels in port when arrested appear to have lost their heads a bit. Instead of putting their personal effects into the boats awaiting them, they flung them into the river. Possibly they regret having done this now.

One man, having got some distance on the road to the concentration camp, discovered that he had left his walking stick at home and vainly endeavored to persuade the officer in whose charge he was to take him back on the ground that he never came out without it. An interesting fact about the arrests was that no motor-cars were hired from the regular licensed garrages, all being borrowed or otherwise requisitioned.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WAR SAVINGS.

THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

EIGHTH LIST.

Members whose official numbers are given below subscribed the following amounts to this Association. The moneys have all been invested in Straits War Loan at 6 per cent. Full particulars and application forms may be had from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

\$8,870.—No. 685.

5,000.—No. 618.

2,800.—No. 47, 607.

2,000.—No. 208, 203.

1,000.—No. 317, 682, 437, 604, 219.

900.—No. 377.

850.—No. 210.

700.—No. 78.

600.—No. 886, 250, 600, 880.

580.—No. 683, 60.

550.—No. 711.

500.—No. 247, 353, 238, 601, 1, 52.

500.—No. 234, 501, 13, 220, 401.

400.—No. 37, 557, 247, 384, 707.

380.—No. 384, 387, 387.

350.—No. 430.

300.—No. 302, 414, 184, 396, 429.

290.—No. 602.

250.—No. 350, 201, 611, 470, 530.

210.—No. 438, 305, 530, 475.

240.—No. 14.

230.—No. 600.

225.—No. 700.

210.—No. 603.

200.—No. 382, 640, 554, 624, 36, 405.

145, 440, 440, 457, 607, 701.

430, 357, 535, 371, 668.

175.—No. 604.

170.—No. 430.

160.—No. 553, 215, 702.

130.—No. 305, 590, 647, 14, 120, 549.

500.—No. 587.

130.—No. 224, 512, 216.

125.—No. 288, 632.

120.—No. 432, 95.

115.—No. 392.

100.—No. 296, 42, 404, 20, 10, 20.

90, 303, 603, 14, 178, 286.

450, 478, 550, 610, 703, 118.

125, 274, 275, 473, 537, 548.

710, 542, 200, 378, 453, 502.

252, 714, 300, 334, 487, 42.

325, 710.

90.—No. 481, 84.

85.—No. 400.

80.—No. 91, 86, 115.

75.—No. 38, 102, 103, 104, 115, 122.

144, 165, 712.

70.—No. 648, 124, 310.

60.—No. 330, 240, 650, 77, 200, 410.

600, 215.

50.—No. 254, 224, 295, 587, 688.

600, 46, 105, 108, 471, 472.

45, 98, 204, 388, 581, 117.

119, 126, 130, 137, 277, 141.

146, 232, 319, 230, 163, 254.

950, 99, 221, 314, 401, 628.

304, 660, 677.

40.—No. 604, 639, 260, 541, 135.

20, 709, 709.

35.—No. 696, 208, 587.

30.—No. 406, 75, 70, 110, 255, 124.

131, 279, 31, 638, 638, 486.

25.—No. 24, 195, 71, 108, 107, 111.

113, 213, 88, 120, 875, 138.

270, 130, 133, 134, 138, 142.

145, 270, 19, 424, 212, 50.

67, 80.

20.—No. 72, 70, 78, 270, 271, 84.

228, 231, 419, 506, 123, 141.

147, 150, 287, 180, 202, 206.

517, 538, 568, 592, 63, 60.

305.

15.—No. 114, 154, 155, 704, 705.

132, 140, 329, 246.

10.—No. 189, 103, 240, 207, 106.

353, 370, 19, 329, 8, 56, 172.

364, 370, 573, 262, 497, 121.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

STANDARDISING METAL PARTS OF AEROPLANES.

New York, August 9. The first meeting on the International Inquiry Committee to standardise metal parts of aeroplanes was attended by British, French, American, Canadian and Italian representatives.

It is proposed to reduce thousands of varying parts to a few standard shapes, and thus enormously increase aircraft production.

AN AMERICAN WAR AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME.

Washington, August 9. The Government announces an immediate war agricultural programme, increasing the acreage sufficiently to produce 1,250,000,000 bushels of wheat and 83,000,000 bushels of rice.

THE AUSTRALIAN BUDGET.

Melbourne, Aug. 9. In the House of Representatives the Treasurer, Sir John Forrest, introducing the Budget, stated that the revenue last year was £107,800,000, including war loans amounting to £70,841,000, and the expenditure £88,032,000, including war expenditure amounting to £67,596,000.

It is estimated that the additional income tax of ten per cent, with a minimum of £10 for unmarried men and childless widowers between the ages of 21 and 45 who have not enlisted, will produce £300,000 during the current year.

CHINA TEA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Aug. 9. In the House of Commons, replying to Sir R. W. Eggar, Mr. Roberts, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, representing the Board of Trade, said that the stocks of China tea in the United Kingdom bonded warehouses on July 31 totalled 7,208,000 pounds. The Board of Trade had issued instructions to release the tea detained owing to the absence of import licences.

"Replying to Mr. G. Stewart," Mr. Roberts said that the refusal of the Board of Trade to allow the delivery of tea brought and paid for by British merchants in China before the date of the prohibition of import, was due to the fact that the consignments had not been shown as paid for by the importers or that they had been in transit before the prohibition. He was not yet satisfied that the consignments were entitled to admission, by reference to the circumstances of payment or despatch, but the consignments would be released in view of the price of tea and its tendency to deteriorate by keeping.

THE SILVER MARKET.

New York, Aug. 9. The price of bar silver is the highest for 30 years. There has been heavy Government buying, estimated at 500,000 ounces weekly. European countries are also heavy buyers.

The June exports to the Orient have been revised and now total 7,789,000 ounces.

London, August 9. Silver is quoted at 41½.

Offerings are small and the Market is steady.

A REPORT DENIED.

London, Aug. 9. The report that Sir A. Keogh, the Director General of the Army Medical Service, had resigned, is denied.

MISSIONER'S APPEAL AGAINST COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Mr. De Grey, the West London magistrate, has held that a London City Missioner is liable for military service. Mr. Frank Taylor, of the Estcourt-road Mission, Fulham, was the defendant, and it was contended for the defence that he had been duly ordained, according to the rules of the London City Mission.

Mr. De Grey, after perusing the rules, observed: "I see a candidate has to be a total abstainer, a non-smoker, and must not get into debt. He must also have a good knowledge of the Bible, and I am afraid I would have some difficulty in passing the examination." (Laughter.)

A nominal fine of £5 was imposed, and Mr. De Grey directed that Mr. Taylor should be handed over to military escort. Notice of appeal was given.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A TRANSPORT DISASTER. FINDINGS OF AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

London, August 8. The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the transport *Merch*, found that the collision was due to the master of the steamship *Merch* not complying with the fog regulations, also that he unreasonably failed to send out boats to ascertain the extent of the damage, and to render assistance. His certificate was suspended for one year.

[The transport *Merch*, with the final batch of South African native labourers, collided with another vessel in a thick fog off the Isle of Wight on February 21st. Twelve Europeans and 191 natives were saved, 10 Europeans and 615 natives were drowned.]

THE FATE OF GERMAN RAIDERS.

London, Aug. 8. In the House of Commons Mr. R. P. Houston asked for information regarding the German raider *Kiwi* in the Indian Ocean, and the raiders *Seidler*, *Moore*, *Finella*, *Pyram* and others lately operating in the Atlantic, of which nothing recently had been heard.

Dr. Macnamara stated that the Admiralty was not without knowledge of the movements or fate of these vessels, but disclosure of that knowledge might be valuable to the enemy.

Dr. Macnamara spoke the word "fate" with emphasis.

THE P. & O. AND AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, June 20. The announcement that the P. & O. service to Australia would be suspended indefinitely next month caused some things more than a mild sensation. So far as the public are permitted to know the mails for England will be despatched via the United States or Canada with an occasional despatch at long intervals, via South Africa. Precisely how the Ceylon-India-India-mail services will be conducted is not known, but many explanations are in circulation, most of which however are too ridiculous to notice. The most feasible statement, and one that the postal officials have not contradicted, is that when freight steamers are returning to Colombo and Valparaíso they will be availed of, and also the services of the Royal Dutch Mail Packet Co. to convey mail matter as far as Singapore, and be there forwarded on to Colombo by the P. & O. opportunity.

As it has not been assumed that the P. & O. will cease all connection with Australia as the purchase of the Union Company of New Zealand fleet of steamers will prevent that. However there has been a rise in the Dominion mail opposition to the merging, as the Union company has become to be regarded in the light of a national concern. An agitation has been started now for the establishment of a State-owned steamship line in view of the absorption by the P. & O. of the Union Co. It does not seem that anything will result in view of the financial outlook; still the movement is not without interest.

The sinking of the R.M.S. "Mongolia" has created a most painful impression. "The Herald" announced yesterday that this fine vessel was to be the last of the regular mail steamers of the P. & O. service, and would have left Australia towards the end of next month.

In the meantime as Mr. Hughes pointed out at Sydney, last week, the shipping situation is becoming acute, and he is working with tremendous energy to establish ship-building in the Commonwealth. He is faced now with the difficulty of shipping the vast stocks of wheat to the national concern. An agitation has been started now for the establishment of a State-owned steamship line in view of the absorption by the P. & O. of the Union Co. It does not seem that anything will result in view of the financial outlook; still the movement is not without interest.

As it has to be expected the tourist traffic from Australia to Europe has ceased, though it has been commented on that since the outbreak of the war the number of visitors from Ceylon and India to the Commonwealth had steadily increased, but now this will cease. The papers heartily support the stringent regulations regarding women and children travelling, and have quoted the fate of the "Mongolia" as indicating that the devilish policy of the Huns in scattering mines promiscuously on sea trade routes has amply justified the wisdom of the regulations.—*Times of Colombo*.

A DOG STORY FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

Somewhere in France a dog waits—has been waiting since August, 1914—for the return of his master, and the latter will never return, for he lies sleeping where he fell—in one of the first battles of the great war. The story is told by the "Figaro."

A peasant from the Puy-de-Dôme joined his regiment at Riom when the mobilization began. He took his dog with him and they were inseparable until the day came for the man to leave for the front. When the train steamed away, Canon, for that was the dog's name, remained looking wistfully at it as it receded, dwindled away to a mere spot on the horizon and then disappeared, carrying his master out of his sight for ever.

But Canon's faith in the power of his master's love to reunite them one day is stronger than the will of nations, and he refuses to leave the station at Riom. Upon the arrival of each train he dashes out on to the platform, runs first to the locomotive and then scampers from carriage to carriage, looking for the object of his affection—until the whistle blows and he is left to gaze wistfully as he did once in 1914.

AMERICA'S ARMY FOR FRANCE.

The "Bulletin des Armes" issues the following statement relative to the military measures taken by America:—

"On June 5th the registration of all males between the ages of 21 and 30 years was effected. From this list 2,000,000 men will be chosen.

America will soon send to France five regiments of engineers, an expeditionary corps of marines and a division comprising more than 20,000 men ready to fight. If this number is added the Americans already serving in the French and British armies, there will soon be 100,000 American troops at the front, the equivalent of several German divisions.

By August the National Guard will number 400,000 men, an increase of 250,000 men. The regular army already has been increased to more than 180,000 men, and the personnel of the navy has been doubled by voluntary enlistment.

Sixteen instruction camps have been formed, where 40,000 young Americans are receiving intense instruction for the privilege of taking officers' examinations. More than 8,000 young men are being trained to become aviators.

Fleets of destroyers have been sent into the submarine zone, where they are now co-operating with the Allies. Thousands of doctors and nurses have received orders to proceed to France and England.

An industrial mobilization has been effected and 262,000 miles of railroads will be sent to the French front. Aviation factories are constructing 3,500 aeroplanes.

In addition America has given and will continue to give financial, economic, industrial and technical support to her Allies.

STRENGTH OF AMERICA'S FIRST ARMY.

The Philadelphia "Public Ledger" publishes the following table of the effectiveness of the first American army—10 Infantry divisions, each comprising 9,124 officers and 27,243 men; 16 hospital divisions, each having 23 officers and 222 men; 64 field hospitals; 2 cavalry divisions, each comprising 2 officers and 234 men; 2 hospital divisions, each with 24 officers and 238 men; 6 field hospitals; a sanitary section of 288 officers and 100 men; coast artillery, 900 officers and 29,000 men; 16 brigades of field artillery, each comprising 48 officers and 1,319 men; 8 aviation squadrons, each comprising 10 officers and 154 men; 8 balloon companies, each comprising 6 officers and 73 men; 10 ambulance companies, each comprising 5 officers and 150 men; 22 field bakeries, each comprising 1 officer and 69 men; 6 battalions of telephonists, each comprising 10 officers and 215 men; 6 ammunition trains, each comprising 6 officers and 452 soldiers; 6 re-employment trains, each comprising 2 officers and 126 soldiers.

Regular army soldiers and selected National Guardsmen will drill and train the first 150,000 recruits.—*Havas*.

AMERICA'S GROWING ARMY.

Washington, D.C., June 24.—More than half a million men have volunteered in the American army and navy during the period of less than three months that has elapsed since war was declared to exist.

The army, navy and National Guard represented an aggregate strength of more than three hundred thousand men when the war resolution was adopted. To-day between 700,000 and 800,000 are engaged in the various branches of the fighting service and the great majority of them are armed, equipped and under training.

They will be joined at the end of the summer by nearly a million men, selected for the new national army from the millions registered for war during June 5.

The regular army totalled a little more than one hundred thousand men three months ago; it is now nearing the 200,000 mark today, and the War Department officials, backed by the press of the country, are bending every effort to bring it up to 300,000 during the present week.

The National Guard, 150,000 strong when war came, numbers nearly two hundred and sixty thousand today, according to the best estimates available. Of that number, nearly seventy-five thousand actually are under arms, guarding against German plotters and doing their work in a thorough and soldierly way, as shown by the trivial damage the plotters have been able to inflict.

MAINE CORPS NEARLY DOUBLED.

The Maine Corps, whose slogan of "to fight" has been respected by the government in attaching a seasoned corps of men to the expeditionary force, has been raised from 17,000 to nearly 30,000 men.

The regular blue-jacketed force of the navy, the men behind the big guns, and who are trying their mettle against the enemy in the waters off the Irish coast under Vice-Admiral Sims, on board armed American freight ships, has been raised from less than 50,000 to 120,000. The boys of the country have thronged to the navy in such numbers that recruit stations could not be built fast enough to accommodate them.

An entirely new force of railway engineers for duty in France to handle railway problems behind the fighting lines also has been created. Recruiting figures are not available, but it is known that some of the regiments are now at full strength and are going to the front. Twelve thousand men have already joined their regiments.

Forty thousand picked men are under eminent training at the officers' training camps, insuring good junior officers for the national army. Other thousands are doing their share at the Medical Corps and Engineer Corps training camps, and still others are with the Naval Coast Defence Reserve, keeping the Atlantic coast free from the submarine menace and insuring a clear road for the countless streams of cargo carriers which are taking thousands of tons of American war supplies and food to the French, Belgian, British and Italian, who are holding the lines against the enemy.

ARRAS AND MESSINES. THE SPRING OFFENSIVE.

A REVIEW.
[By COL. REPINGTON, MILITARY CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES".]
London, June 23.

The full story of the military events in France during the spring 1917, and subsequent to the period covered by Sir Douglas Haig's despatch of May 31, cannot be told until we have the despatches of the various commanders before us. But the part played in these events by the five British Armies under Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has been so important that their role so unexpectedly preponderant, and their action so clear-cut and complete, in the last stages of the spring offensive, can be provisionally understood with no more than passing reference to the action of our Allies, concerning some of whose proceedings we are still without complete information.

Let us recall a few leading events and dates. The Allied General Offensive was formed in December, 1916. In the same month General, now Marshal, Joffre was replaced in the Command-in-Chief of the French Armies by General Nivelle, who had fallen on March 11, 1917. The Russian Revolution broke up the Russian front, reducing the Russian Army to inactivity, which has since continued. On March 18, M. Briand resigned, and was succeeded by M. Ribot. On April 10, the United States declared war on Germany. On April 18 the French attack in the Rheims region began, and on May 14, the British resumed their offensive on the Carso front. Early in May General Petain succeeded General Nivelle and General Foch became Chief of the Staff at Paris. These events all had their influence, varying in kind and in degree, upon the British spring campaign of 1917, the inception of which, as well as that of the German retreat from the Somme front, we can trace back to a date prior to any of the events above named.

The Allied Armies in the West, at the close of the winter campaign described in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch of May 31, were in great strength and splendid spirit. They were numerically superior to the enemy, and their advantage in gun armament, particularly in field artillery, was marked. But the Germans were also strong. Their losses on the Somme were made up, and the number of their divisions increased between January and March from 137 to 147, while many heavy guns arrived from the Russian front. From these resources the German Higher Command was able to amass in the West a general reserve of some 52 divisions early in April, and it was clear to many from the first, and became clear to others later, that such superiority of the Allies possessed in France was insufficient to promise decisive victory, though much could be hoped from the reasoned and limited offensive by making full use of superior armaments and improved tactics.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

The Allied plan was based upon a project of General Joffre's formed before his supersession in the supreme command. It aimed at an attack on a broad front of the French and British Armies side by side, and an early date was assigned to the commencement of the attack, the enemy might be deprived of the initiative. Before this date came round the Germans began their retreat from the Somme, the immediate result of which was to leave the British Fourth and Fifth Armies, and also the French army on their immediate right, with no enemy in fixed positions on their front. This changed the situation in an important manner, but General Nivelle's plan was not materially altered. On the front evacuated by the Germans the British pressed forward, by the stages described in Sir Douglas Haig's last despatch, until they came up against positions where the enemy had decided to stand. The resourceful leading of Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Sir Hubert Gough in following up the enemy over a completely devastated country, and in restoring the ruined communications, deserves all the praise which the Field-Marshal gave to them. The men were directed to get out of the wet trenches and to resume open fighting, and during the weeks of the pursuit much fine work was done by the two Armies, as well as by the French on our right.

The German decision to retreat was probably formed in principle in December last, and was the result of the hammering on the Somme and the Aisne, which had left the German Armies in front of our Fourth and Fifth Armies in no position to resist a fresh assault. Pressure by Sir Hubert Gough and Sir Rawlinson was the immediate cause of the retreat, which certainly saved a part of the German Army from annihilation, but also gave us a wide stretch of territory without much cost and had a moral effect altogether to our advantage. The respect of the devastated country convinced the weakest minds that no compromise with such barbarians as the Germans was open to us, and did much to confirm the people of France in their resolution to continue the war with the utmost vigour.

The three stages of the renewed attack are marked by the dates of April 23, April 28, and May 3. On the first date the Third Army, aided by one Army Corps of the Fifth Army, drove on from the north of Arras. The latter village was captured, and also 2½ miles of trenches to the south of the village as far as Roux Cemetery. The Third Army pushed its forward east and south of Monchy, and took Guenoy. On April 28 the First Army attacked on a front of several miles north of Scarpe and stormed Arleux. On May 3 the Third Army, and parts of the First and Fifth, attacked from the west of Quant to the north of Fresnoy. On this day and on the days following up to June 6 inclusive Bullecourt fell to the Fifth Army after a prolonged struggle. Roux was eventually cleared, a large section of the Hindenburg line between Bullecourt and Fontaine les Croisilles was stormed, and ground was gained south of the "Sonnech River and on the slopes of Greenland.

The gain of ground was less important than the character of the fighting, which completely changed in this second phase of the battle. Time had been gained by the enemy to bring up his reserves, including many guns, and from the first moment of the attack on April 23 it was evident that the Germans had received orders to conduct their defence aggressively and regardless of loss. On the whole front the hostile trenches were full of troops and machine-guns, and counter-attacks of a determined character followed each other in rapid succession. On nearly all this front, except in the beds of the river,

the ground is open and undulating, and as we had now the best of the ground and a superior artillery in good positions with excellent observation, the German losses were immense. Gavrelle was bitterly counter-attacked again and again, but the First Army held on there gamely, while the Third Army literally covered the ground in front of it with German corpses. In this hard and bitter fighting, much of it hand-to-hand, the battle swayed this way and that, but not one of the German attacks effected anything serious either on the 23rd or 18, or the days following, while the battle still raged furiously, and it was the writer's opinion, which he found to be shared by the Field-Marshal, that the Germans had never suffered such losses on the front in such a short time since the over-memorable first battle of Ypres.

The fighting on April 28 and the days following was of the same character, and on May 3 we found against us all the pick of the German fighters—namely, the Guards, Bavarians, Saxons, Biederners, East Prussians, Silesians, Rhinelanders, and various other tribes. Against such opposition no great progress was practicable, but on the other hand the enemy accomplished nothing, and used up his reserves fast, and, except in the single case of Fresnoy, never recaptured one of his lost positions. He fought desperately to regain Monchy, and failed again and again. It was the action at Gavrelle, while at Bullecourt, after countless losses, he gave up the game and finally abandoned the ruins to our heroes. It, in this second phase of the Arras battle, the progress and the booty were much less than during the first phase. It is also true that all the gains of ground made were made by the British, that the Hindenburg line was pierced at the largest objects of the British Commander were attained and that tens of thousands of German prisoners, and many hundred captured guns, trench mortars, and machine-guns, attested, beyond the shadow of a doubt, which side victory inclined in the Arras Battle.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Order by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

STRENGTH.

Private G. Blair joined the Corps on 3. 8. 17, is allotted Corps No. 2102 and posted to Scouts Company.

LEAVE.

No 1055 Pte. E. W. L. Martin is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 2nd August 1917.

No 1410 Corp. P. S. Cassidy is granted 6 weeks leave from 19. 8. 17.

No 5042 Pte. A. Hughes is granted 1 month's sick leave from 10. 8. 17.

No 1535 Spr. J. A. Hunter is granted 8 weeks leave from 12. 9. 17.

No 1947 Spr. T. L. Scott is granted 5 weeks leave from 28. 8. 17.

No 1700 Pte. W. F. A. Snopson is granted 2 months' extension of leave from 31. 7. 17.

No 2903 Spr. J. H. Donithorne is granted 11 months' leave from 12. 8. 17.

No 2048 Pte. J. H. Scott is granted 14 days leave from 10. 8. 17.

ANNUAL GENERAL MUSKETRY CONTEST.

The following is the result of the Classification Practices in the Annual Course of Musketry for the year 1917-18:

CENTRAL SECTION M.G. CO.

Number exercised 18

1st Class shot 9

2nd " 6

3rd " 3

The following are the averages:—

Practice No. 13 13.2

" " 14 18.6

" " 15 8.9

" " 16 10.5

" " 17 10.0

" " 18 10.

" " 19 5.5

Company average 81.6

LEFT SECTION M. G. CO. AND CIVIL SERVICE COMPANY.

Number exercised 21

1st Class shot 12

2nd " 9

3rd " 0

The following are the averages:—

Practice No. 13 (H.P.S. 20) 16.

" " 14 " 20.9

" " 15 " 21.0

" " 16 " 45.0

" " 17 " 20.12

" " 18 " 20.10

" " 19 " 15.67

Company average 67.3

PARADES.

Monday 13th instant:—

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps Commanders. Grimes, Edgumbe and Edmonds and Lee-Corpe Meade.

Tuesday 14th instant:—

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6th Section at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Range Takers) only at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.45 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley.

Wednesday 15th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company (including M. G. Co. Detachment) at Murray Pier and proceed by launch to Kowloon. Test of Elementary Training. (S. T. Nos. 1 and 3).

Thursday 16th instant:—

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 p.m. Belchers 6th Section (Layers class only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Layers and Batters only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Friday 17th instant:—

7.35 a.m. Belchers 6th Section (Range Takers class and Gun Numbers as Detailed) only at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Gun Numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commander.

Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps Commanders. Grimes, Edgumbe and Edmonds and Lee-Corpe Meade.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at B. A. Theatre.



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(Opposite General Post Office)
HONGKONG 1900

"Only one can be best!" and the best isn't the "just as good" kind, is it? The best Remedy is

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WATERPROOF!
CLEAN!
LIGHT!
SAFE!
SNOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

Saturday 18th instant:—

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company (men detailed by Sgt. Major Ramsey) at Headquarters Musketry instruction.

4.20 p.m. Special Parade at Headquarters for members of the Corps (Infantry) unable to attend drills ordered on 15th, 16th, and 17th instant. One N.C.O. from each unit sending men will attend.

DETAILS.

On duty 16th instant Left Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Co.

On duty 20th instant Centre Section M. G. Co.

On duty 21st instant Scouts Company.

</

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

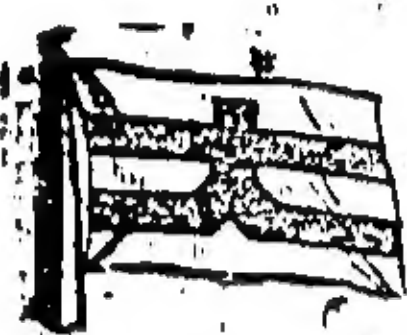
LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSENGER RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING Etc. apply to—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Superintendent.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU".....Thursday, 16th August at 3 p.m.

"CHICAGO MARU".....Tuesday, 28th August at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping, and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 26th Aug. at Noon.

"KAIJO MARU".....Wednesday, 22nd Aug. at Noon.

"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 16th Aug. at 9 a.m.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf. Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS,

APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ "NEDERLAND")

ROTTERDAM LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD")

Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS TONS SAILS

"RINDJANI".....8,000.....15th August.

"YONDEL".....10,000.....1st September.

"ORANJE".....8,000.....15th September.

"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN".....15,000.....26th September.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LLOYD,

AGENTS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For Freight & further particulars, apply to:

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong: on or about Connecting at Calcutta with: On or about

A steamer Shortly

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL P. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

For sailing dates Freight or Passage apply to:

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Aug. 11, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Aug. 12, Daylight
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LUCHOW	Aug. 12, at Noon
WUHAIRONG, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HUCHOW	Aug. 14, at Noon
SHANGHAI	CHENAI	Aug. 14, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHENKANG	Aug. 16, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ANKAI	Aug. 19, Daylight

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANULI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	PUESSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 17, at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	LOKANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 17, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	CHIPSHEER	SATURDAY, Aug. 18, Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN SAILING.

HAIHONG.....[Capt. J. W. Evans].....SUNDAY, 12th August at 10 a.m.

HAITAN.....[Capt. A. E. Hodgins].....FRIDAY, 17th August at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 13th August at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 14th, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

R. O. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1917. 2016

AMERICAN-ASIATIC S. S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "HANNA NIELSEN" Captain L. J. DANIELSEN, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Agents.

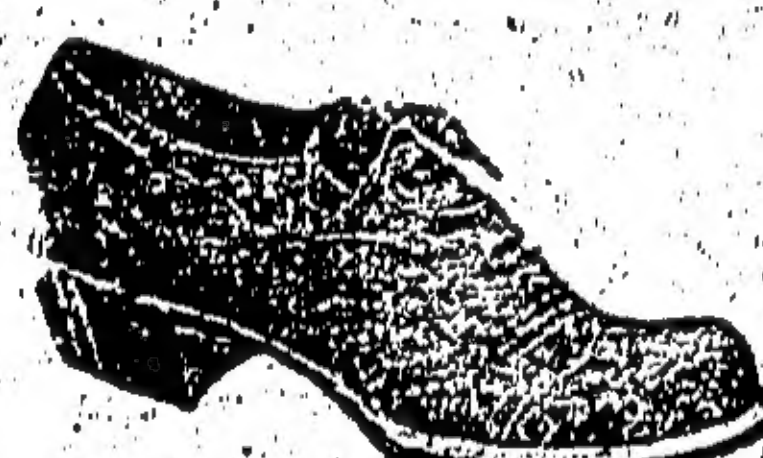
Hongkong August 9, 1917. 2025

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong March 20, 1914.

TANG YUK, Dentist, successor of

the late SIFEN TING.

14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

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LONDON.—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 Great Russell Street, W.C. F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 182, Queen's Road, Victoria Street, CLARENCE, 80 & 81, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C. G. STREET & Co., Ltd., 30, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. BRIDE & Co., Ltd., 15, Roper's Walk, 150, Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL & Co., 2, Snow Hill, Holborn, Finsbury, E.C. D. J. KEVIER & Co., 3, Whitefriars Lane, E.C. MATTHEW & CROWTHER, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, New Bridge Street, E.C.

SCOTLAND.—FRED L. SIMON, 8 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—MATTHEW FRERE & Co., 18, Rue de la Grange, Balais, Paris.

NEW YORK.—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., 201, Wall Street, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

FOUCHOW.—BROOKER & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TAIWAN, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & JOHN, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, & KILLY & WALKER, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. E. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. KELLY & WALKER.

JAPAN.—Messrs. KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama and Kobe.

OSTON.—KELLY & WALKER.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th August.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	7th September.
PERFIA MARU	8,000	22nd September.
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th October.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th October.
TENYO MARU	22,000	

† Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ABEICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
ANTO MARU	18,500
KIYO MARU	18,500
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports or call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerves and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, loss of energy, loss of vitality, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, watery discharges, constipation, night sweats, muddy, hazy-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of which is the greater portion of the misery, helplessness and dependency by which we are surrounded on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Reading up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, restores the fading energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, worn up and valueless.

VETARZO Blood Medicine. See next insertion for fuller particulars. Send stamped addresses enquiries for free booklet, or P.O. 570—Times Office of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOT'S, CASH CHEMISTS.

OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY - 3 5/8" x 2 1/2" x 1/4"

KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING & INJURY TO THE KNIVES

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED

BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED "Wellington Mills" London

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 237 & 238.

TO LET

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917.

TO LET

DEVONIA—No. 9, Peak Road. Six Roomed Bungalow, with garden and tennis court.
HOUSES in Shamen, Canton. Nos. 21 and 63.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 5, 1917. 1932

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Building.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Merston Terraces.
HOUSES in Shamen, Canton.
A HOUSE TO LET. Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in—

NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

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(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)
ENABLES traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and the suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;
STEAMSHIP LINES
sailing under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;
PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.
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The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HUN FAN, a Chinese grammar, revised in literature, has been a teacher to European students and merchants in the Colony for ten years. He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is a first class certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend to learn the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to Mr. Li, 112, Wellington Street (first floor).

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

CHINA MAIL

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME, AND THEN KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

MOTORCYCLE AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

"Dunlop" & "Goodyear" Tyres (all sizes) Rubber Solution, Patches, Tools, Lamps, Horns, Speedometers, Pumps, Etc.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Vaux Road, Central, HONGKONG

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED WITH THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds: 3,897,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds: 17,607,830
Sinking Fund Account: 128,230
£23,970,567
Revenue Fire Branch: £2,381,456
Life and Annuity: 2,141,593
Branches: 1,141,593
Revenue Marine Department: 337,239
Other Receipts: 478,040
£5,338,228
The Accumulated Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 10, 1917.
On London—
Bank Wire ... 2/8 1/2
On demand ... 2/8 1/2
30 days sight ... 2/8 1/2
4 months sight ... 2/8 1/2
Credits, 4 months sight ... 2/8 1/2
Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/8 1/2
On Paris—
On demand ... 3/4
Credits, 4 months sight ... 3/4
On New York—
On demand ... 3/4
Credits, 60 days sight ... 3/4
On Bombay—
On demand ... nom.
On Calcutta—
On demand ... nom.
On Singapore—
On demand ... 11 1/2
On Manila—
On demand ... 12 1/2
On Shanghai—
On demand ... nom.
30 days sight (private paper) ... nom.
On Yokohama—
On demand ... 12 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 42.50
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) ... 42.50
Silver (per oz.) ... 42.1/16 d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 20 1/2 nom.
Chinese Copper Cash ... 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cent ... 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest ... 2 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin ... 2 1/2 p.m.
Hongkong Sub. Coin ... 2 1/2 p.m.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1914-1916.
The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.
To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches and on the gauge at Lamport Dock, Aberdeen add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

August 11th to 17th 1917.

Hour	High Water	Low Water
11	10.15	2.15
12	10.30	2.30
13	10.45	2.45
14	10.55	2.55
15	11.05	3.05
16	11.15	3.15
17	11.25	3.25
18	11.35	3.35
19	11.45	3.45
20	11.55	3.55
21	12.05	4.05
22	12.15	4.15
23	12.25	4.25
24	12.35	4.35
25	12.45	4.45
26	12.55	4.55
27	13.05	5.05
28	13.15	5.15
29	13.25	5.25
30	13.35	5.35
31	13.45	5.45
32	13.55	5.55
33	14.05	6.05
34	14.15	6.15
35	14.25	6.25
36	14.35	6.35
37	14.45	6.45
38	14.55	6.55
39	15.05	7.05
40	15.15	7.15
41	15.25	7.25
42	15.35	7.35
43	15.45	7.45
44	15.55	7.55
45	16.05	8.05
46	16.15	8.15
47	16.25	8.25
48	16.35	8.35
49	16.45	8.45
50	16.55	8.55
51	17.05	9.05
52	17.15	9.15
53	17.25	9.25
54	17.35	9.35
55	17.45	9.45
56	17.55	9.55
57	18.05	10.05
58	18.15	10.15
59	18.25	10.25
60	18.35	10.35
61	18.45	10.45
62	18.55	10.55
63	19.05	11.05
64	19.15	11.15
65	19.25	11.25
66	19.35	11.35
67	19.45	11.45
68	19.55	11.55
69	20.05	12.05
70	20.15	12.15
71	20.25	12.25
72	20.35	12.35
73	20.45	12.45
74	20.55	12.55
75	21.05	13.05
76	21.15	13.15
77	21.25	13.25
78	21.35	13.35
79	21.45	13.45
80	21.55	13.55
81	22.05	14.05
82	22.15	14.15
83	22.25	14.25
84	22.35	14.35
85	22.45	14.45
86	22.55	14.55
87	23.05	15.05
88	23.15	15.15
89	23.25	15.25
90	23.35	15.35
91	23.45	15.45
92	23.55	15.55
93	24.05	16.05
94	24.15	16.15
95	24.25	16.25
96	24.35	16.35
97	24.45	16.45
98	24.55	16.55
99	25.05	17.05
100	25.15	17.15

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	29.55	29.50	29.53
Temperature	80	78	87
Humidity	75	74	88
Direction of Wind	E	E	E
Force	2	0	2
Cloud	0.35	0.00	0.00

Published weekly, except on the 1st of the month, by F. CLARKE, Director, Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 10, 1917.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.
For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O ... 5.00 P.M.
Tsi Po ... 10.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow ... 2.00 P.M.
Shatinok, Sha Tin and Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samui, and Wuchow ... 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Macao ... 7.15 A.M. 8.00 A.M.
Kowloon ... 8.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Samui ... 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Shamshun ... 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.
FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.
For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao ... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton ... 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.3 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ... 8.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9. P.M.
Shek Kiu ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.3 P.M.
Kowloon ... 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk ... 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kaukung ... 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. the registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is \$35 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".
The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.
Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.
Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.
Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be sent to the Editor, No. 11, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 p.m.
Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 6, 8 and 9 should be sent in not later than 2 p.m.
New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to be a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
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FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.
Quarter hour ... 10 cents.
Half hour ... 20 "

Between the hours of 3.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.
Hour ... 0.60 cents.
Three hours ... 1.00 "

Hour ... 1.50 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00 "

III.—In the Hill District.
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour ... \$0.15 \$0.30
Half hour ... 0.30 0.40
One hour ... 0.40 0.60
Two hours ... 0.50 0.80
Three hours ... 0.70 1.00
Six hours ... 1.00 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 1.50 2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.
Ten minutes ... 5 cents.
Quarter hour ... 10 "

Half hour ... 15 "

One hour ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour ... 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 5 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.
Quarter hour ... 5 cents.
Half hour ... 10 "

Hour ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour ... 10 "

III.—To the Road.
Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than—
To 4th mile—
single ... 75 cents ... 1 hour.
return ... 1.00 ... 2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 8th mile—
single ... 1.25 ... 2 hours.
return ... 1.50 ... 4 "

Beyond 8th to 12th mile—
single ... 1.75 ... 2 1/2 hours.
return ... 2.00 ... 5 "

Beyond 12th to 16th mile—
single ... 2.25 ... 3 1/2 hours.
return ... 2.50 ... 7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 16th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Salter's Home ... 04 cents.
From Salter's Home to Government Civil Hospital ... 04 "

From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower ... 04 "

From Clock Tower to Police Station ... 10 "

From Police Station to Bay View House ... 12 "

From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ... 08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.
Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour ... 10 cents.
Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 30 "

Two hours ... 45 "

Three hours ... 60 "

Four hours ... 75 "

Five hours ... 90 "

One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. ... \$1.25

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at 11.47.—No returns from Vladivostok or Japan. Pressure has decreased quickly at Weihaiwei and over the east coast of China and Formosa; it has increased considerably at Haiphong, and slightly elsewhere, except over Luzon, where it remains stationary.

The Pacific anticyclone has spread over south China and Annam, filling up the depression near Haiphong. A depression covers the Gulf of Pechili, and there are indications that a depression is forming in the eastern extremity of the trough of relatively low pressure extending from south Annam to the east of the Philippines.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 63.18 inches, against an average of 58.58 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 11th August:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN AUGUST.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of August, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.	Ends.	Ends.
Aug. 10th.	5.47 a.m.	7.10 p.m.	
" 11th.	5.47 "	7.09 "	
" 12th.	5.48 "	7.08 "	
" 13th.	5.48 "	7.07 "	
" 14th.	5.48 "	7.06 "	
" 15th.	5.49 "	7.05 "	
" 16th.	5.49 "	7.04 "	
" 17th.	5.50 "	7.04 "	
" 18th.	5.51 "	7.03 "	
" 19th.	5.51 "	7.02 "	
" 20th.	5.51 "	7.01 "	
" 21st.	5.51 "	7.00 "	
" 22nd.	5.51 "	6.59 "	
" 23rd.	5.52 "	6.58 "	
" 24th.	5.52 "	6.57 "	
" 25th.	5.52 "	6.56 "	
" 26th.	5.53 "	6.55 "	
" 27th.	5.54 "	6.54 "	
" 28th.	5.54 "	6.53 "	
" 29th.	5.54 "	6.52 "	
" 30th.	5.54 "	6.51 "	
" 31st.	5.54 "	6.50 "	

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 10, 1917.—8.11.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
WVstock	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Momuro	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Hakodate	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Tokio	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Kochi	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Nagasaki	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Kagoshima	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Oshima	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Naha	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Yokohama	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Honshu Island	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Weihsai	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Hankow	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Ichang	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Kiukiang	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Changsha	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Shanghai	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Guthrie	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Sharp Pk.	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Amoy	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Swatow	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Taihook	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Taihuu	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Tainan	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Koshun	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Pesadores	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Canton	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Hongkong	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Ap Rock	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Macao	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Wchoo	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Pakhoi	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Hoihow	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Phu Lien	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Tourane	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
C. St. James	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Aparr	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Dagupan	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Manila	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Sevener	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Tscolan	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Holio	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Surigao	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o
Guam	4.50	29.82	73	89	SW	4	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.81	80	89	SW	4	o